EVENING TELEGRAPH.

10 CENTS PER WEEK | DIXON, ILLINOIS, TUESDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 21, 1888. | NUMBER 1284

S. G. AUSTIN & CO.

—AT—

$5.00 and $8.00

Our entire stock of Ladies' Cloaks, Newmarkets, Wraps, Jackets &c., over

100

in number at the above ridiculous prices. Every garment will be sold.

50

Children's and Misses Cloaks; our entire line, including our best goods; everything at

$1.00; $3.00 and $5.00.

S. G. AUSTIN & CO.

—Mrs. M. E. Reid has returned from Chicago.

—An important meeting of the Red Men to-night.

—Miss Selma Molly, of Amboy, is visiting relatives in this city.

—Edward Anderson is seriously ill at his residence in Dement Town.

—Mrs. F. Hegert left for Chicago this afternoon to attend the funeral of a sister-in-law.

—Miss Molly, who has been visiting her sister, Mrs. Hegert, returned to her Chicago home to-day.

—We give in this paper a graphic account of the terrible tornado that destroyed Mt. Vernon Sunday evening.

—J. F. Daly has returned from Hot Springs, Arkansas, where he has spent the winter. His health is improved.

—The sale of stock and farm implements at C. A. Myer's place, comes of on the 29th instead of the 28th as advertised.

—Don't forget the Rev. Father Hodnett's lecture, for the benefit of St. Patrick's church, at the Opera House to-morrow evening.

—It is said that the President leaves for Florida soon and now the newspapers all have his speech in type, taken from the cyclopædia, Vol. IV., Flo.

—When a temperance editor writes that "getting drunk is folly" and the printer makes the last word "jolly" it is not only an "l" of a mistake but very provoking,

—Miss Alora P. Emmert, daughter of Henry and Mary Emmert, died at one o'clock this afternoon. Funeral Thursday at 10:30 a. m. at the Dunkard church.

—E. B. Knight, of North Dixon, was taken by a stroke of paralysis Sunday afternoon and is still unable to move or converse. At his advanced age it is quite serious.

—The members of the W. C. T U. and Y. W. C. T. U. are requested to meet at the Presbyterian prayer meeting room tomorrow afternoon at half past three. A full attendance is requested.

—J. A. Middlekauff has secured the agency of a very valuable and interesting book entitled "What the World Believes." It is neatly illustrated and gives the customs of early nations of history, religious ceremonies, as well as the churches of today.

—The Sterling Gazette says: The Dixon correspondent of the Chicago Journal telegraphed that paper on Wednesday that the Pine Creek affair originated in the brain of a Dixon editor. That correspondent is a live, get-up and-get fellow, who, living within seven miles of a tragedy, which taking all the circumstances into consideration, is one of the most horrible that has transpired in this region for twenty years, is so ignorant of the facts as to deny their truth. He had better study up on wood alcohol, and consult a work on moral philosophy in order to learn the heinousness of selling a virulent poison as pure alcohol.

EDITOR TELEGRAPH:—I notice that my name has been mentioned in your paper as a candidate for alderman in the First Ward; and I take this method to inform my friends and the voters generally that I am not a candidate for the office and will not serve if elected.

J. F. PALMER.

SILVER WEDDING OF MR. AND MRS. E. C SICKELS.

1863. 1888.

The Rev E. C. Sickels and his wife were happily and completely surprised last night, for they had not received the slightest intimation of the good time that was in store for them until their friends swooped down upon them "like an army with banners," only not in the least "terrible;" at least all fear that might temporarily have been imagined was dispelled when the Reverened gentleman found that the crowd that broke in upon the tea party so suddenly came on a friendly mission; and it appeared that although they were the same people whom he had, for more than a quarter of a century, been pointing out "the steep and thorny way to heaven," were, nevertheless, friendly and on a most amicable mission.

This was the way of it: Several days since it was suggested by several ladies that on the twenty fifth anniversary of the married life of the Rev. and Mrs. Sickels a surprise party would be the neat thing by which to celebrate the event. So the plans were made. The Rev. and Mrs. Sickels were invited by Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Brubaker to take tea at their residence last evening, that being a part of the program, and yesterday being the anniversary of the marriage. Then at the residences of Mr. and Mrs. McEwen and Doctor and Mrs. Brooks there assembled the pastor's flock and from thence they all marched in a solid phalanx to the Brubaker mansion and burst in upon the visitors and host and hostess in quite an unceremonious sort of a way. Quicker than it "takes to tell the tale" the house was filled with fair women and brave men and the host in a well feigned attitude of surprise, welcomed them with: "I hope you will make yourself at home." Then there came a formal presentation of a well-filled goodly sized purse; one hundred silver dollars. A. C. Bardwell in an appropriate speech presented the Silver-wedding token and the Reverend Sickels made a touching reply. The chamoise purse was most beautifully decorated by Miss Aggie Howell with a sort of monogram an illustration of which our artist has only attempted and which we give some sort of an idea at the head of this editorial. A pleasant burlesque, so we are informed, was given by the "Candle Lighters." THE TELEGRAPH is assured that the memory of the occasion will be cherished not only by Mr. Sickels and his wife but by all the two hundred and fifty or more participants, and to Mr. and Mrs. Brubaker's hospitality will they accredit a large percentage of the pleasure Everybody felt that they had indeed attended a model wedding anniversary and left hoping to be in at the golden wedding of the good pastor and wife.

ROCK RIVER FARMERS' CLUB.

At a regular meeting of the club held on Wednesday last W. A. Judd presided, a discussion of the question "Does a Protective Tariff benefit Farmers?" was continued. A large nsmber were in attendance, nearly all of whom gave expression to their opinions on the subject. Some for the affirmative and some for the negative. Mr. Trowbridge said if we sell more than we buy then we are benefitted by the protective policy; but if we buy more than we sell then we are the losers by it. This sentiment was eulogized by Ephriam Groh as the best logic advanced by any one since the opening of this discussion. Those favoring the affirmative were surprised at this admission from Mr. Groh who is a determined advocate of the negative. Now there can be no more certain conclusion than that if a farmer buys more than he sells and continues on that line he must eventually get rid of his farm and if there be any "plasters" on it the longer they are the sooner he must lose his farm. While on the other hand if he sells more than he buys, which every farmer should, he will gradually reduce the size of these "plasters" and be the owner of an unincumbered farm in due time. Hence the endorsement of Mr. Groh, though perhaps not so intended, was a square admission in favor of the protective policy. The real capitalist, the man who sells nothing but he use of his money for the highest rate he can obtain and buys his bread and butter and cheese, is the man benefitted by the coveted reduction in prices—or free trade. The harder the times and the lower prices are the more he can make out of his money and the cheaper he can buy his bread and butter and other products of the farm to live on. The discussion was closed with a few remarks from the secretary and the reading of the following short poem:

PROTECTION VS. FREE TRADE.

They sat together on the lounge;
A blush suffused her face,
As round her form his manly arm
Stole in tight embrace.

"Is it quite proper, John," she said,
"That you should hug me so?"
"It is, my dear," he prompt replied,
"My warmth of love to show.

Free trade in kisses we have had—
You never did object;
And now that you should disapprove
I scarcely did expect.

Besides my arm a symbol is,
To show my future wife
The duty of protection which
I'll owe to her through life."

Then in low tones she archly said
"Perhaps—you may, dear John,
If that's the view you take of it
Just keep the duty on."

C. H. Hughes was admitted to membership in the club. On motion it was agreed to hold a meeting, or institute, at the court house for one day in the near future and invite Professor Periam to give a lecture on the care of animals at length, as his time at the late Institute was too limited to satisfy either himself or the people who heard him on the subject. He expressed a willingness to come here again for that purpose. On motion the chair was authorized to appoint a committe of three to fix upon a day to hold said Institute and procure the services of Mr. Periam, also some speaker having practical experience in the preparation and keeping of ensilage; as that question is becoming one of vast importance to farmers. On that committee the chair appointed C. H. Hughes, W. B. Merriman and Henry Uhl.

The best method of feeding all kinds of live stock for success and profit was the subject agreed upon for discussion at the next meeting. This subject will embrace the whole question of feeding stock of all kinds. Young animals for a healthy growth, milk cows for milk and butter and cattle and horses and hogs for the market. Being a question of much importance to farmers it is hoped that much intelligent information will be imparted in the discussion of the question and that there may be a large attendance of the members and others interested. On motion adjourned to meet at the office of D. B. McKenney on the first Wednesday in March, being the 7th day of the month, at 1 o'clock p. m.

E. HUGHES, Secy.

WATCH WAIT WONDER.

For Tillson & Hayden will surprise, delight, and please everybody with their matchless, magnificent, model, assortment of Wall Paper Hangings, Curtains, Fixtures, Toilet Articles, and Purest Paints and Oils, which are the choicest and cheapest ever exhibited in Dixon, Call and see. Our Sarsaparilla perfectly purifies the blood.

TILLSON & HAYDEN.

C. A. Myer, living three and one-half miles north-east of Dixon will have a large closing out sale Feb., 29, '88. of fine Horses and Cattle; also Farm Implements and Household Goods.

D. M. FAHRNEY Auct.

A beautiful deer head, nicely mounted, for sale at Dodge & Kling's.

1282w1

COAL.

The celebrated "Hocking" Soft Coal, also Best Third Vein, for sale at Pitcher's

1159tf

Buggies and Harnesses at Pitcher's. Largest stock and lowest prices. 1275tf.

PAPERING AND PAINTING.

Charles McBride is now prepared to do all kinds of carriage painting, papering, painting and decorating in good style and on short notice. 1000tf

Many of the good things of this life are sorrowfully let alone on account of Dyspepsia. Acker's Dyspepsia Tablets will cure Dyspepsia, Indigestion and constipation; sold on a positive guarantee at 25 and 50 cents. by Tillson and Hayden. n1

A. F. ROBINSON sells Boots and Shoes.

MANY of the good things of this life are sorrowfully let alone on account of Dyspepsia. Acker's Dyspepsia Tablets will cure Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Constipation; sold on a positive guarantee at 25 and 50 cents by Tillson & Hayden. n1

SELLING BELOW COST

On account of the store I am occupying being moved. I am forced to sell my entire stock of Groceries, Store fixtures &c. Must be sold by the 15th of March. W. H DEGRASSE.

953 1284w1

REMOVAL.

March first my entire stock of goods will be moved one door west of John Grant's shoe store where I shall be pleased to have all my old customers call on me. E. BOITZENTHAL,

1379w2 Tobacconist

SAVE MONEY.

You can save money by buying Real Estate from John M. Julien. Don't wait for the big boom. Buy now, while town lots are selling cheap. JOHN M. JULIEN 1281f

To the Honorable, the City Council of the City of Dixon; herewith submitted you will find a statement of the receipts and expenditures of the City of Dixon, for the year ending February 20, A. D., 1888, and the financial condition of said City on said day, to-wit:

BONDS AND INTEREST FUND.

RECEIPTS.

Balance acct. previous year	$ 298 03
Tax of 1886	4 539 35
Total	$4,837.38

EXPENDITURES.

Bonds due July 1, 1887	1 000 00
Interest coupons of July 1, 1887	3 725 00
Cash in Treasury to balance	112 38
Total	$4,837.38

GENERAL FUND.

RECEIPTS.

Balance from previous year	140 11
Tax of 1886	11 672 40
Liquor Licenses	6 655 00
Shows and other licenses	75 50
Cemetery lots	394 25
Old material	47 70
Fines	41 75
D. R. Bowles pasturage	25 00
Arvene Hyde side walk acct	10 00
Total	$ 19,061.71

EXPENDITURES.

Warrants paid special funds	5 497 04
Warrants paid general funds	13 177 90
Cash in Treasury to balance	386 77
Total	$ 19,061.71

CITY WARRANTS.

Warrants unpaid February 20, 1887	4 040 33
Warrants drawn during the year	15 854 86
Total	$ 19,895.19
Warrants paid during year special fund	5 497 04
Warrants paid during year general fund	13 177 90
Warrants unpaid Feb., 20 1888	1 220 25
Total	$19,895.19

The warrants drawn on the Treasury during the year were for the following purposes:

Bridges	$ 311 12
Printing	102 02
City Atty, for year 1886	180 66
Cemetery acct	60 79
City Clerk and Treasurer for year 1886	100 00
Sexton's salary	311 00
Election expense	69 00
Fire Warden	72 00
Gas acct	2 072 08
Dixon Water Company	4 890 00
Streets	1 871 28
Marshal's salary	720 00
Police and Lock-up	372 95
Sidewalks	3 309 20
Fire Department	882 29
Water Works acct	85 47
Susan Drinkwater	15 00
Total	$15,854.86

The financial condition of the City of Dixon, on the 20th day of February, A. D., 1888, is as follows:

INDEBTEDNESS.

City Bonds, bearing 5 per cent. in't	$ 73 500 00
Accrued interest not due	2 347 91
Water rent accrued not due	1 895 83
Special Warrants	1 220 25
City Attorney for 1887	200 00
City Clerk and Treasurer for 1887	500 00
Total	$ 79,663 99

RESOURCES.

Balance in Treasury general fund	386 77
Balance in Treasury interest fund	112 38
City tax of 1887, being collected	8 700 00
City portion of R & B. tax being colc't	4 100 00
Bond tax being collected	4 700 00
Total	$ 17,999.15

Dated this 20th day of February, A. D., 1888.

GEORGE STEEL,
City Clerk and Treas.

City National Bank.

At Dixon, in the State of Illinois, at the close of business, February 14 1888.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts,	$134,585.70	
Overdrafts,	618 31	
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation,	25,000.00	
U. S. Bonds on hand,		
Other stocks, bonds and mortgages,	19,000.00	
Due from approved Reserve Agents	20,540.61	
Due from other National Banks	30.00	
Due from State Banks and bankers		
Real estate, furniture and fixtures	1,000.00	
Current expenses and taxes paid	633 51	
Premiums paid	2,360.75	
Checks and other cash items	922.75	
Bills of other Banks	3,870 00	
Fract'l currency, nickels and cents	7.96	
Specie	13,012.95	
Legal Tender Notes	8,000.00	
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer, 5 per cent. of circulation	1,125 00	
Total		$231,307.54

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock, paid in	$100,000.00	
Surplus Fund	2,000.00	
Undivided profits,	1,470.40	
National bank notes outstanding,	21,780.00	
Dividends unpaid	30 00	
Individual deposits sub. to check	$58,343.86	
Demand Certificates of Deposit,	47,683.28	106,027.14
Due to other National Banks		
Notes and bills re-discounted		
Total		$231,307 54

STATE OF ILLINOIS, } S. S.
COUNTY OF LEE, }

I Samuel C. Eells, Cashier of the above named bank do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

SAMUEL C. EELLS, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 20th day of February, 1888.

CHARLES E. CHANDLER, Notary Public.

Correct, Attest.
JOSEPH CRAWFORD,
JOHN D. CRAETREE, } Directors.
A. C. BARDWELL.

Announcement.

At the solicitation of my many friends I announce myself as a candidate for Collector at the coming spring election.

JULIUS MEYER.

WILLIAM REILLY wishes to announce himself as a candidate for Collector at the coming spring township election, and would be glad of the support of his neighbors.

C. M. CROPSEY, (the city truckman) desires to say to the people that he will be a candidate for Collector at the next township election, and would be thankful for the support of his friends.

WILLIAM GEPHART respectfully announces himself as a candidate for the office of Collector at the coming spring election, and would be thankful for the support of his many friends.

D. J. SNYDER wishes to announce to his many friends of Dixon that he will be a candidate for Collector at the coming spring election, and would be thankful for the support of friends.

As Candidate for office of Collector at the coming spring election I respectfully ask the support of the citizens. L. T. MERRIAM.

THE

Dixon Milling Co.

Are now selling

FLOUR

At Wholesale and Retail!

Prices never lower, and the quality was never

EXCELLED.

EVERYTHING GUARANTEED AS REPRESENTED OR : MONEY : REFUNDED.

CUTLERY!

—THE—

Largest Assortment

—IN THE—

CITY.

☞ Prices Lowest. ☜

D. S. HORTON,

PRESCRIPTION DRUGGIST.

TELEPHONE NO. 15.

This is the last week before moving. Ten to twenty per cent. discount on anything in my Stock this week. Must be reduced. Come in this weeek. at CHARLEY'S. Boy's Short Pants, price 25 cents; good ones, at CHARLEY'S.

Piano, Organs AND SEWING MACHINES

Largest Stock, Best Goods, Best Terms and Lowest Prices in Northern Illinois.

I MEAN WHAT I SAY!

CALL AND BE CONVINCED.

☞ Send For Catalogues. ☜

R. A. RODESCH

RODESCH'S MUSIC HALL, NO. 4 OPERA BLK

FO RTHE SPRING TRADE.

We are now receiving the largest and most select stock of Wall Paper, Borders, Centers, Flock Window Shades and Fixtures ever before offered in this market. You will find our prices very low. We will take pleasure in showing you these goods. Come and see us.

TRUMAN & CO.

(NO. 3 OPERA BLOCK.

Successor to T. J. HYDE & CO.

DESOLATED MT. VERNON.

FULLER DETAILS OF THE AWFUL RESULTS OF THE CYCLONE.

Thirty-Three Souls Hurried Into Eternity, Eight Fatally Injured and Forty-Five Severely Hurt.

The Homeless People Number 1,000, and 350 Houses Are in Ruins—Graphic Description of the Approach and Onslaught of the Electric Devastator—A Tour Through the Wrecked Town—Names of the Dead and Wounded—Appeal for Prompt Relief.

MT. VERNON, Ills., Feb. 21.—The black revolving cloud which fell from a copperish sky in the southwest at 4:15 o'clock Sunday afternoon, and swept diagonally through the city with a roar like the beating of a heavy sea against a rocky shore, left nothing but bleeding bodies and heaps of ruins in its track. For half an hour before the cloud dropped to the earth the atmospheric conditions were such as to affect both man and beast. Rain and hail fell for fifteen minutes, and then the stillness became oppressive. The atmosphere seemed surcharged with electricity. A peculiar soft yellow light fell upon everything, and sparrows that had been flitting about the streets during the afternoon suddenly arose to great heights and after circling around in the oppressive air dropped into trees, where they uttered the most discordant noises. Meantime the clouds were passing through an ominous transformation. From a bleak, grayish color the great billows became yellowish, then green, and finally a deep copper hue. During these rapid flashes of color the clouds became peculiarly agitated. From the earth, toward which they were speeding with terrible swiftness, they looked as though they were locked in a Titanic struggle, and persons who were out of doors watched the elemental battle with mingled awe and fear. Such a grand spectacle in the heavens was without a parallel in the doomed city. Twisting and rolling like corks in a whirlpool the clouds came nearer the earth until their ragged, copper-bordered edges seemed to be within an arm's reach of the cross tipped spire of the churches. Ribbons of fire darted spitefully from the tumbling, grinding mass, and then one of the clouds, more terrible in its aspect than all the rest, suddenly left its fellow combatants and fell to the earth with a roar that startled every living thing. Now black as night and filled with innumerable darts of electricity the storm-cloud, with its broad smoke-colored apex buried in a corona of gold, and its narrow base dipping and grinding over the earth, swept through the city with a deafening noice. Before the roaring cloud the air was choked with dust and flying bricks and timber. A cushion of air was sweeping in advance of the cloud, and as it demolished the windows of houses and stores, the sides and the roofs of the buildings burst open as though they had been shivered by explosions from within. The storm-cloud did the rest. It caught the timbers in its resistless fury, ground them to pieces and then left the wreckage upon the dead and dying.

ONSLAUGHT OF THE TERROR.

Alighting at the Louisville & Nashville railroad station, the storm-seekers' attention is first directed to the two-story supreme court building, a few yards from the station, without dome or roof, but shreds of tin hanging from its side, marking a pivot around which the storm seemed to swing. All else in this direction is untouched. A few steps eastward along the railroad discloses to the southwest an appalling sign of devastation. It is in this direction that the laboring classes had built their little one-story cottages, among the timber, and here it was the cloud first dropped down and in whirling fury twisted immense oaks from the ground and mashed homes flat; then gathering the clinging pieces strewed them along a path, tearing down fences and wiping out landmarks. Scarcely can the direction of the streets be traced, for in this poorer quarter grading had not been attempted.

IN THE MIDST OF THE TORNADO.

How many houses were here destroyed is not known, for nothing is left in many places to mark the lot. Fifteen foundations still remain. In six acres formerly well built up, but three houses are standing in the path of the storm, and these are wrecked. On the right and left of the path, the debris plunged like catapults into homes more fortunate. Looking northeastward across the railroad, the ruin appears more terrible. There the buildings were larger, heavier, and more compact, and the wave swept for 600 yards a clean swath, tearing down fences and trees, piled up the debris on either side, and left naked fence posts and foundation walls to mark the spots of residences. There still remain on either side of the path dismantled frame houses half buried with other roofs. To the southeast stands the monumental ruins of the three-story brick flour mill, the walls stripped down and the machinery exposed, and on the north partially surrounded by uninjured houses the crushed Baptist church and the large brick Commercial hotel unroofed and partly torn down.

Six hundred yards further on in the course of the storm brings you to the postoffice corner, and in front stands the shattered court house with dome thrown down over entry, the walls cracked and partially tumbled down, and in the supreme court yard lie the tin and timber and roofs of adjacent buildings. In front of the postoffice, across Bunton street, a brick building was razed to the ground, and nearly all to the south and east fared likewise, but Uncle Sam's quarters were scarcely touched.

The streets here are broad, but to-day are filled with the debris of the business houses of Bunton and Washington streets, along the eastern side of which not one house remains standing, or even partially preserved. Unable to thoroughly tear asunder the frame work of the buildings, they were mashed and twisted into useless masses, and the roofs carried away, and the fronts and rears knocked out. Several brick blocks of three stories gave an air of substantiality to the streets. The cyclone ground the walls to a level, and the furnaces set fire to the woodwork and destroyed the last plank. The Evans bank, on the corner, exhibits a burning pit, the safe cracked with the heat. Under the ruins, yet unearthed, lie the charred remains of J. C. Murray, the owner of the block. Looking to the south and east from the corner the spectator will see a line of groceries, warehouses, and a few other places leaning against each other, but still holding together.

Along Washington street, just back of the court house, it was hard to tell just where one building began and the other left off. Floors, roofs, sides of buildings and partitions were shuffled up in confusion and crushed against the few brick walls that still remained standing. Everything along here was a dead loss, not even the protection of fire insurance being available. Bunton street, east of Washington, was completely blockaded by the walls of Strattons & Johnson's fallen block, the view from the rear of which of the destruction of large warehouses and handsome residences presents a scene much like an abandoned lumber yard and rubbish lot. There were buildings here, the lumber shows it, but the chaos is complete. Where houses have been torn asunder and swept away, and the timbers scattered hither and thither, there is not, to the eye, the desolation that is presented by a row of mansions with the sides stripped off, the roofs carried away, and the upper floors let down upon the parlors below, yet supporting what shows plainly was a tidy chamber, but now strewn with rubbish, or in many places only a portico or steps and a foundation wall and cellar covered by a swaying floor supporting all that is left of once luxurious furniture. This is all that is left of East Mount Vernon—the ruins of happy homes. Then the cloud bounded away through the woodland and over the prairie, to return no more. The sun came out at once, and since the destruction the fairest weather has brightened the gloom, the dead were laid away, and the wounded were carefully cared for.

The immediate results of the cyclonic disaster can now be summed up with approximate accuracy. Thirty-three people have been killed, eight others have been fatally injured, thirty have been injured seriously, but not fatally, and about forty-five others have received minor wounds and bruises, making a total of 116 victims. Over 350 houses have been destroyed, and over 1,000 people left homeless. The total loss of property, according to the best estimates will reach fully $1,000,000.

The following is the latest revised list of the dead and injured: Killed—Mrs. Russell Dewey and boy, Mrs. John T. Waters and baby, Henry Waters, David H. Yearwood and wife, John C. Murray, Mary Westbrook, James Pierson and son, Samuel Yearwood and wife, George Purcell, William Jones and child, John Dodson, Jr., Miss Josie Sutton, John Shew, Mrs. Cal Cooper, Frank Chatman, Charles Cummings, Mrs. Martin, Miss Ada Harper, Mrs. Isam, Mrs. Laura Lesenby, Amanda Heardon, Mrs. Charles Hutchinson, Miss Irwin, Mrs. Shilton, Nettie Fields, Fred Boswell, Mr. Burzell's daughter (burned up).

Injured—J. M. Hambreck, Carrina Hambreck, four other children of Mr. Hambreck, Lewis Laney, P. Lillicrap, M. C. Malone and family, five in all, R. J. Bonds and baby, Charles Weir, C. D. Cook, J. J. Manion, T. J. Manion, Mrs. Hansock, Mrs. Stearn, Wells and child, William Jones and daughter, Ed Harper, Adam Palm, A. R. Cox and family of nine persons, J. M. Russell, William Hogan, Washington Johnson, Mrs. Calhoun, Mrs. Fannie Sumpter, Mr. and Mrs. William Sheldon, James Sumpter, Gabriel Jones, wife, mother, sister, and children, John Hunter, Miss Nora Rose, Dr. Seebries' boy, Adolph Isam's daughter, Mrs. William Hogan, Frank Hogan, Hilda Hogan (leg broken), Augusta Hallman (skull fractured), Mr. William Baugh and child, Mrs. Emery Maddux and two children, Emery Maddux, Thomas Lance, Mrs. C. P. Hicks, Abe Hicks, Mrs. Guthrie, Mrs. Broader, Mrs. L. M. Beal, B. W. Westbrook, Mr. Shaldy, Mrs. Watson, Mrs. Holcomb, three children of Dave Yearwood, John Dodson, C. M. Sullivan, Eldie Malone, Frank Malone, Mrs. Maynor, James Hitchcock and boy, Mrs. Roswell, Bettie Maxey.

All of these are badly hurt, and at least eight will die.

The city council held a meeting Monday and voted $520 for immediate relief. There was no money in the city fund, but the banks promptly cashed orders, and sufferers in pressing need had their wants attended to at once. Committees for investigation and relief were appointed, including many ladies, and were promptly at work.

The chairman of the relief committee notified Governor Oglesby of the number of the suffering in this city, and Monday evening the governor issued a proclamation appealing for immediate aid and requesting mayors of cities and all religious and charitable associations, societies, and organizations to raise contributions for the relief of the people.

The city council of Chicago, at its meeting Monday night, authorized the mayor to receive donations for the relief of this city, and news from other points is received to the effect that the relief movement is well under way. Cash contributions are desired, and the distress is sore and prompt action necessary, if terrible suffering is to be averted.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Statistics.

BOSTON, Feb. 21.—The annual report of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad for the fiscal year just ended, shows gross earnings of $27,576,078; freight earnings, $18,675,655; operating expenses, including taxes, $16,097,913; net earnings after deducting certain interest and other charges, $12,337,279. From this amount the total fixed charges of $5,286,084 have been paid and also dividends of $6,111,004. After payment of the above sum there is a surplus of $940,071.

A Musical Prodigy Causes Litigation.

NEW YORK, Feb. 21.—Henry E. Abbey has sued Mr. Hoffmann, father of the boy pianist, for $57,500 for breach of contract, and attached his property. Young Hoffmann's parents claim that ill health of the boy led to breaking the contract. They say he will not appear in public again for some years. It is believed by many that the family have accepted the $50,000 offered by an unknown philantropist on condition that they would withdraw the boy from the stage.

The license of retail liquor-dealers in Boston was raised from $800 to $1,000.

DENOUNCED BY HIS WIFE.

LIGHT TURNED UPON SEVERAL MYSTERIOUS CRIMES IN IOWA.

A Wife in Jail Charges Her Husband with Murder and Other Villainies—Sensational Affair at a Washington City Hotel That Was Nearly Murder—The Killing of the Oyster Pirate Denounced.

WICHITA, Kan., Feb. 21.—Mrs. Ellen Warner, a prisoner in the county jail, made an affidavit Monday to the effect that her husband, William Warner, a house-mover of this city, was a murderer, counterfeiter and thief. She said: "Ten years ago my husband and I lived in Des Moines, Ia. He belonged to a gang of desperadoes who would stop at nothing to get money. On night Henry Scribner, a wealthy old man, was killed. My husband was out almost all night and came in very much excited. When I asked the cause he swore me to secrecy, and then told me that Scribner had been murdered and that Dan and Ben Smith and himself had done the deed and robbed the body. The Smiths were arrested, but they succeeded in getting off.

"My husband was also in a plot to murder a saloon-keeper named Applegate, but I heard their plans and warned him. Four years ago next month my husband helped to smuggle some tools into the jail at Des Moines, and assisted in the escape of sixteen desperadoes from there. He was also connected with a notorious counterfeiter, Bill Harden, and many narrow escapes he and Harden had from capture. My husband's brother, Louis, is also in Wichita, and one is as bad as the other. At Sevastopol, Iowa, Louis made a grand raid on property and was captured, but escaped from the court room. He went to Trenton, Mo., where he was sent to jail for six months for theft, but escaped through the aid of my husband. My husband has often threatened to kill me, and one night in August he held an open knife over me all night."

The officers at Des Moines have been communicated with, and they say they remember the Scribner murder and that the murderer escaped. It is not yet known what will be done in the case.

THE OYSTER BANK TRAGEDY.

Some Unnecessary Indignation at Baltimore—The Coroner's Verdict.

BALTIMORE, Md., Feb. 21.—The killing of Capt. Whitehouse has caused intense excitement in East Baltimore, where he was well and favorably known among the oyster men and commission merchants. An indignation meeting was held Monday at the business house of Hanson P. Barnes & Sons. Speeches were made denouncing the action of the captain of the police boat Folly, and it was claimed that no navy could be formed under other than United States authority to shoot down people on the high seas. A committee was appointed "to inquire whether the police boats are authorized by the constitution to destroy the lives of inoffensive dredgers."

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Feb. 21.—The coroner's jury met Thursday to inquire into the cause of Capt. Whitehouse's death, who was killed on the Nichols on Saturday night during an encounter with the police boat Folly. The testimony added nothing to the facts already printed except to show that there was no conspiracy and that Whitehouse sent all his crew forward and did all the shooting himself that was done from his vessel. The jury decided that it was impossible to say who killed Whitehouse.

MORIARITY WAS THERE,

And He Shot a Piece Off His Successful Rival's Nose.

WASHINGTON CITY, Feb. 21.—A shooting affray occurred in Willard's hotel Saturday night. The story goes that a gentleman and lady arrived here on Saturday and took adjoining apartments in the hotel. Shortly afterward another gentleman arrived at the hotel and registered. It is said that the last arrival called on the first and demanded admittance to his room. On being refused, he fired a pistol, the bullet passing through the door and grazing the nose of the object of his wrath. The explanation given is that the gentleman who did the shooting was engaged to the young lady, and his intention was to kill his successful rival.

The young couple first to arrive registered as F. A. McHugh and Miss Katie A. Martin, of New York, and the man who did the shooting registered as James D. Moriarity, of New Jersey. The bullet from Moriarity's pistol took a small piece off McHugh's nose. No arrests were made and the mysterious trio left here bound north Sunday morning.

A Villainous Attempt at Vandalism.

SHAMOKIN, Pa., Feb. 21.—An attempt to blow up the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad company's handsome freight house at this place early Monday morning was frustrated by the ignorance of the would-be Guy Fawkes in mixing the explosives. The janitor, while opening the building, discovered a large dark-colored glass demijohn placed at the main entrance, with a consumed miner's "squib" sticking in the neck. An examination revealed several quarts of giant powder, saltpetre, blasting paper saturated with naphtha, and quicksilver, the latter probably preventing the explosion. Detectives are seeking for clews.

Murder in an Insane Hospital.

ST. PETER, Minn., Feb. 21.—The night watchman at the hospital for the insane at St. Peter in making his round at 2 o'clock Monday morning discovered that J. W. Stover had killed his room-mate, Charles Warner. The two patients were considered harmless, and had roomed together for the last two months. The murderer accomplished his deed by using the post of an iron bedstead, with which he crushed his victim's skull.

Did Serious Damage With a Beer Mallet.

ST LOUIS, Feb. 21.—Thomas Dunn and Dan Donahue quarreled in a saloon at 417 Chestnut street Monday night. The barkeeper, Andy Ratabitie, seized a beer mallet and made for both men. When the melee was over, it was found that Dan had sustained a compound fracture of the skull from the mallet and will die. Donahue was badly bruised about the head. Ratabitie was locked up.

One Farmer Kills Another.

PERU, Ind., Feb. 21.—At 7 o'clock Monday morning, near Kokomo, William Rush shot and instantly killed Charles Adams. The men were quarreling over a settlement of some land. Both are prominent farmers. The officers are in pursuit of the murderer and much excitement exists.

Mrs. Robinson Wants a New Trial.

BOSTON, Feb. 21.—Counsel for Mrs. Robinson, who was found guilty of having caused the death of Prince A. Freeman, her brother-in-law, have petitioned for a new trial on the ground that the verdict was against the evidence.

Put 2,000 Men to Work.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 21.—After a shut down of over two months for repairs the Western steel works resumed operations Monday morning with a force of 2,000 men.

THE READING SITUATION.

Twenty-nine of Forty-four Mines in Complete Operation—Kickers.

POTTSVILLE, Pa., Feb. 21.—It was officially given out Monday evening that twenty-nine out of forty-four company collieries were in complete operation, but the Shenandoah miners threaten to stop work again if discharged engineers are not reinstated. The same intelligence is reported from St. Clair, Tower City, and other towns in the region. The strike is, however, irrevocably broken, and by next Monday the region will be running smoothly again.

The striking railroaders of Donaldson held a meeting Sunday night and passed resolutions denouncing the leaders who declared the strike off, declaring that they would fight to the bitter end, and calling upon "Mr. W. T. Lewis, if he has the first principle of a man, if he has really and truly the cause of the laboring people at heart, to do us a brotherly turn now, at least, and resign."

SCRANTON, Pa., Feb. 21.—District Assembly 16, K. of L., assembled in this city Monday afternoon to hear the answers of the coal operators to a demand for an advance of 15 per cent. in the wages of the miners in the Lackawanna and Wyoming valleys. The replies from several small companies and indiqidual operators were received and read before the meeting, and were conciliatory in tone and expressed a willingness to make any concession in the direction of an advance in wages that might be granted by the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, or other large corporations. After an extended discussion, the whole matter was referred to the district executive board, to strike, or not to strike. The action of the employes at several of the collieries of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, who have passed resolutions deprecating the demand for an advance in wages, was severely denounced in a number of speeches made by the delegates.

Impeaching Granville's Testimony.

COLUMBS, O., Feb. 21.—Thomas J. Keating, law partner of H. J. Booth was called to corroborate the latter's statement, as to the use he made of the blank tally-sheets secured for him at the court house. Witness said he found the blanks in his desk next morning. B. H. Harriott, at whose house Montgomery roomed at the time the forgery was committed, entirely refuted the testimony given by Granville and Breitinger. Several other witnesses were put on, but excepting one, Joseph Hamberger, who swore that he saw the prosecuting attorney give a roll of bills to Joe Breitinger, one of the state's witnesses, there was nothing said by any of them of importance.

Meany's Body Going to Ireland.

NEW YORK, Feb. 21.—At 4 o'clock Monday afternoon the body of Stephen J. Meany was taken on board the steamer Wyoming for conveyance to Ennis, county Clare, Ireland, where the interment will take place. Meany's mother, aged 92 years, lives at Ennis.

Smart Enough To Be a Fool.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 21.—W. C. Bernhardt, aged 30, a prominent attorney of Richmond, Ind., son-in-law of Hon. Lewis D. Stubbs of the Republican state central committee, was found dead Monday in a room at the New Dennison hotel. On a table was a note saying: "This man is just smart enough to be a d—d fool." This is supposed to have been written by Bernhardt. He came to this city Saturday, and Sunday afternoon was missed by Col. Bridgeland and other associates. Death resulted from a bullet in the heart, fired doubtless by himself. Whisky-drinking led to trouble with his wife, who returned to her father's home last week.

Tammany's Delegates En Route.

NEW YORK, Feb. 21.—The Tammany hall committee, which will urge that this city be selected as the place of holding the next Democratic national convention, left Thursday morning for Washington to confer with the delegates from other cities who have the matter in hand. Should they be unable to secure the recognition of their claims the committee will unanimously vote for San Francisco.

STOVES!

STOVES FOR COAL AND WOOD,
FOR HEATING AND COOKING,
STOVE PIPE, ELBOWS,
AND COAL SCUTTLES,

Stove Boards

Tinware Made by Hand.

Polishing and Setting Up Stoves

will be given special attention. Roofing and Guttering done in Good Shape.

CHAS. ANDRES

M. CAHILL,

The Tailor

And dealer in

WOOLENS,

One door west of the Lee Co. National Bank, Main Street, Dixon, has now on hand and is receiving

As Fine A Line of Goods, Foreign and Home Manufacture

As Can be Found West of Chicago

(Which will be made up

At Reasonable Prices

To Cash, or Prompt Paying Cutomers.

LOOK, LOOK! LOOK!

Sweet

FIORIDA ORANGES

ONLY

20 cents per Dozen

—AT—

C. C. GODFREY,

Dixon, - - Illinois.

A LARGE STOCK

—OF—

BOYS' CLOTHING

JUST RECEIVED.

BOYS' KNEE PANTS!

At the same old price.

ONLY, 25 Cents.

Mens' Suits Very Cheap.

JAS. H. TODD

KIRK'S

WHITE CLOUD

FLOATING SOAP

—IS—

THE CHIEF

For the Bath, Toilet and Laundry.
Snow White and Absolutely Pure.
If your dealer does not keep White Cloud Soap, send 10 cents for sample cake to the makers,

JAS. S. KIRK & CO.,
CHICAGO.

AS TO THOSE BANNERS.

ENDICOTT'S REPORT ON THE MATTER OF THE BATTLE-FLAGS.

A Senatorial Vote on a Tariff Proposition—Philanthropist Corcoran Sinking—Refused to Change Inauguration Day—A Bulky Petition—Doings in Congress—A Senate Dilemma—Brooks in Luck.

WASHINGTON CITY, Feb. 21.—Secretary Endicott on Monday sent to the house his answer to the Boutelle resolution calling for information as to whether the flags captured by the United States have been removed from the place where they are displayed and concealed, and if so, by what authority and for what purpose; and further, what propositions have been made by government officials for the surrender of these flags; and whether it is true that a portion of them were actually surrendered to persons having no right to their possession.

As a preliminary the secretary gives a brief history of the flags. Of the whole number captured and deposited with the department, 235 were United States flags originally captured by confederates, and re-captured from them, and 644 were confederate flags taken by the United States troops, making a total of 780 in custody of the department. When received they were deposited in a vacant attic room of a building on Seventeenth street, occupied by the clerks of the adjutant general's office. In 1867 the superintendent of the buildings, without instruction so far as can be ascertained, had them removed to his office, where a few were placed upon the walls and the remainder upon shelves or in pigeon-holes. At this time an inventory of these flags was entered in a book, in which was also entered a description and brief history of the capture of those that could be identified as belonging to particular organizations. They remained there until the latter part of 1874.

The report states that while some of the confederate flags have since been given companies or regiments capturing them, none has passed out of the custody of the department that was in such custody when Secretary Endicott assumed charge of the department. The order to return the flags and the order revoking it are given, and the statement is made that no flags were actually returned under the first order. As to the law requiring the public exhibition of captured flags and trophies, it is assumed that a construction put upon it by former secretaries of the war and navy, that the law applied to trophies taken from a foreign enemy and not to those taken during domestic hostilities, was the correct one.

THE CONGRESSIONAL SUMMARY.

Some Matters of Interest Brought Up—Public Buildings for the West.

WASHINGTON CITY, Feb. 12.—A petition with 15,000 names was presented in the senate Monday asking legislation to protect women and girls from rape; also several Prohibition petitions. It was agreed that on Wednesday after the morning business the chairman read Washington's farewell address. A debate on the Washington Electric railway bill resulted in an amendment requiring the rails to be of American manufacture. The bill was laid aside and a bill reported to establish a bureau of animal industry. After an executive session the senate adjourned.

The reply of the secretary of war to Boutelle's battle flag resolution was laid before the house. It is to the effect that no flags have been disposed of contrary to law, and none returned to ex-rebels. Bills were introduced: regulating the classification and pay of postmasters; apportioning on the basis of illiteracy $65,000,000 for educational purposes; a resolution directing the education committee to report back the Blair bill before March 20; limiting homestead entries to eighty acres instead of 110, and to American citizens only; constitutional amendment extending the presidential term to eight years; for the erection of public buildings at Sterling, Ill.; South Bend, Ind.; Burlington, Ia.; Canton, O.; Sheboygan, Green Bay and Manitoba, Wis.; Yankton, D. T., and Oberlin, Kan. A motion to suspend the rules and pass the resolution proposing a constitutional amendment making April 30 inauguration day, and extending the Fiftieth congress to April 30, 1889, was defeated—yeas, 129; nays, 128—not the necessary two-thirds, and the house adjourned.

PUT SENATORS ON RECORD.

Edmunds Takes an Opportunity to See How They Stand On the Tariff.

WASHINGTON CITY, Feb. 21.—The bill before the senate for a charter to the Washington electric cable street railway was debated quietly enough Monday until an amendment was reached requiring the rails to be of American manufacture, when Edmunds suggested informally and in a low tone of voice that that was in opposition to President Cleveland's message, and at variance with all principles of the administration. Vance opposed the amendment as unusual in a bill of this character, and altogether absurd.

Edmunds, in order to have the votes of senators placed on record on this indirect tariff question, demanded the yeas and nays. The vote was taken and the amendment adopted—yeas, 25; nays, 17—as follows:

Yeas—Blair, Bowen, Brown, Chace, Chandler, Davis, Dawes, Edmunds, Farwell, Frye, Gorman, Hiscock, Hoar, Manderson, Mitchell, Morrill, Paddock, Palmer, Platt, Plumb, Riddleberger, Spooner, Stanford, Stewart, Stockbridge—25.

Nays—Bate, Blackburn, Call, Coke, Daniel, Eustis, George, Gibson, Hampton, Harris, Hearst, Pugh, Reagan, Vance, Vest, Walthall, Wilson of Maryland—17.

Among the pairs announced were the following: Cullom with Gray, Evarts with Morgan, Hale with Beck.

THE SENATE TIED UP.

It Wants to Publish the Fishery Treaty, but Is Unable to Do So.

WASHINGTON CITY, Feb. 21.—The secret session of the senate Thursday was devoted to the consideration of the fishery treaty. An effort was made by Frye and others to order its immediate publication. This would have been successful but for the fact that the senate found itself powerless in the face of its own rules to do what it desired. To make the matter public in advance of the proclamation of the president would require a change of rules, and to even discuss a proposed change requires the giving of one day's notice. The treaty is said to be very like the forecasts of it already published. Senators friendly to the administration say that all that could have been expected has been accomplished by the secretary of state. Republicans on the other hand claim that Canada's interpretation of the treaty of 1818 has been sustained. The text of the treaty will probably be first received from Ottawa, on Thursday next when the Dominion parliament convenes.

Local Rates and Long Hauls.

WASHINGTON CITY, Feb. 21.—In deciding the complaint of the Danville, Va., chamber of commerce against the Richmond & Danville railway company, Monday, the interstate commerce commission held that the justice of local rates can not be determined by a comparison of them with the rates charged on long through lines upon which the freights are carried for long distances in great volume. Railroad, can not be compelled to give the same rate for the two shipments, say for instance from Richmond, Va., to Danville, and then re-shipped to Goldsboro, N. C. that is given where there is but one shipment direct from Richmond to Goldsboro. The fact that refusing to do so operates in favor of one town or adversely to another does not charge it with unjust discrimination.

Another Respite for Brooks.

WASHINGTON CITY, Feb. 21. — In the United States supreme court Monday the chief justice gave notice that mandates to enforce the decisions of the court would issue in all cases decided previously to January 1st, except those in which petitions for rehearing are pending, and those docketed and dismissed under the ninth rule. In view of the fact that a petition for a rehearing has been forwarded, but not received, in the Maxwell-Preller murder case, the issuance of the mandate in that case is postponed. The effect of this will be to put off for the present the execution of the sentence of death pronounced upon Brooks, alias Maxwell, by the state court.

A Petition of Much Bulk.

WASHINGSON CITY, Feb. 21.—A petition presented by Blair in the senate Monday was so large in bulk that he could scarcely lift it. The petition contained 15,000 names and had been circulated by the Women's Christian Temperance union and the Knights of Labor. It was in favor of legislation for the better protection of women and girls and the punishment of offenses against them. In reference to his mammoth petition, Blair said that the traffic in young girls in the great cities had become so infamous and notorious as to call forth this petition with signers from every part of the country, and to demand federal legislation.

Reorganizing the Postmasters.

WASHINGTON CITY, Feb. 21.—A bill introduced in the house by Blount of Georgia, chairman of the committee on postoffices and post-roads, providing for the reorganization of the postal service, proposes to divide the postmasters into three classes. The salaries of the first two classes are to be in proportion to the gross receipts of the offices, and will range from $1,500 to $6,000, with allowances for rent, light, fuel etc. In the case of the third class the compensation is to be fixed by a sliding scale based upon the receipts, ranging from $60 to $127 per quarter.

Condition of Philanthropist Corcoran.

WASHINGTON CITY, Feb. 21.—Mr. W. W. Corcoran was reported no better Monday night. His physician, Dr. A. Y. P. Garnett, says that his disease is a form of senile bronchitis, which frequently attacks persons of advanced age. Monday he took a little milk punch and the juice of meat. This is the only form of food that is given him. All the arrangements in regard to his property have been determined, and, with the business exactness which has characterized him through life, he has even arranged the details of his burial.

Ready For the Convention Contest.

WASHINGTON CITY, Feb. 21.—The delegations from Chicago, St. Louis, Cincinnati, San Francisco and New York City, that will press the claims of their respective cities for the honor of entertaining the next Democratic national convention, are all on hand. But few of the members of the Democratic national committee are yet in town, so the struggle between these rivals has not yet fairly begun.

President and Wife at the Opera.

WASHINGTON CITY, Feb. 21.—Mrs. Cleveland, accompanied by Postmaster General Dickinson, Mrs. Dickinson, and other friends occupied a stage box Monday night at the new National theatre. It was the first night of the return visit of the National Opera company, and Rubinstein's opera of "Nero" was given with Miss Emma Juch and Messrs. Sylva and Ludwig in the principal roles.

Better Than Expert Testimony.

WASHINGTON CITY, Feb. 21.—An autopsy on the body of Mrs. Emmons, the eccentric wife of Surveyor Emmons, reveals the fact that the brain was seriously diseased, there being two ulcers and also a quantity of water on the surface of the brain.

Squabbling Over Blaine's Withdrawal.

NEW YORK, Feb. 21.—At the meeting of the Republican club Monday night John A. Groo introduced a resolution regretting Mr. Blaine's retirement. Several speeches supporting the resolution were made. Cephas Brainerd, Jr., then opposed it, and denounced Blaine's "presumption" in withdrawing his name when it was not at all certain that he would have been nominated. Hisses and cheers enlivened Mr. Brainerd's speech. C. H. Applegate also opposed the resolution, and said that if adopted it would be heralded from Maine to California that the club wanted Blaine for president. After a warm discussion a motion to lay on the table was defeated amid cheers. The resolution was then referred to a committee of five by a vote of 25 to 29. The committee greatly modified the resolution and it was then adopted.

Declines To Be Identified with Protestants.

NEW YORK, Feb. 21.—A letter from Dr. McGlynn, who had been invited to speak before the Baptist ministers on the "Pope in Politics," was read at the regular weekly meeting of that body Monday. After thanking the organization for the honor, Dr. McGlynn adds that he must decline speaking on the subject proposed. He wished to avoid the semblance of discussing the pope from a Protestant standpoint. He was, however, willing to speak before that body on the subject of the religious aspect of the labor movement. A strong opposition was developed among the ministers against having the doctor speak at all. Finally a motion to lay the matter on the table was carried.

INQUIRING INTO THE SUGAR TRUST.

A New York Legislative Committee Finds Mighty Hard Boring.

NEW YORK, Feb. 21.—The state senate committee to investigate trusts began Monday by examining Henry Havemeyer, who testified that he and several other New York sugar refiners were trustees of the trust. He declined to give the names of concerns outside of this state. The refineries deeded their property to the trust and received certificates in return. Witness gave his testimony grudgingly, but finally admitted that one refinery in St. Louis, two in Louisiana, one in Boston, two in Philadelphia, and two in San Francisco had been "induced" to join the pool, which now controls 32,000 barrels a day capacity. The production of sugar juice December, when the trust was formed, has decreased about 25 per cent. and the price has gone up. The North River refinary has been closed and the trustees intend to close some others, including those in Boston. The owners of the closed works will draw their profits the same as if running. Mr. Havemeyer refused to produce the agreements. He further said that the certificates received from the trust in exchange for interests in the formerly-existing firms represented three or four times as much face value as the value of the interests. In other words, the nominal capital of the trust is three or four times as large as the value of the property it holds. The members can not withdraw from the trust and get back their former property, even they wished to do so.

John E Parsons counsel for the trust, and who was a leading spirit in its organization, was next called. He declined to produce any agreement, claiming a lawyer's privilege. The amount of certificates issued by the trust is $45,000,000.

Mr. Parsons' refusal to produce the agreement brought on a legal wrangle as to the powers of the committee. An adjournment was finally taken for the day.

Spreckels Will Fight the Trust.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 21.—Claus Spreckels, of the California refinery, says he will probably establish one or more sugar refineries in Baltimore, and other eastern points. He believes the trust is fighting him through the American refinery here, and he will fight the trust. He has offers of ample assistance from New York houses.

THE MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Feb. 20.

Board of trade quotations to-day were as follows: Wheat—No. 2 March, opened 76c, closed 76c nominal; May, opened 81⅛c, closed 80¾-7/8c; June, opened 81⅜-½c, closed 81¼c asked. Corn—No. 2 March, opened and closed 47⅛c nominal; May, opened 51⅝c, closed 51⅜c asked; June, opened 51½c, closed 51¼-⅜c asked. Oats—No. 2 May, opened 31¼c, closed 31⅜c; June, opened 31⅜c, closed 31½c. Pork—March, opened $14.00 bid, closed $13.97½ nominal; May, opened $14.20, closed $14.17½; June, opened and closed $14.25 Lard—March, opened and closed $7.80.

Live Stock—Union Stock yards quotations: Hogs—Market opened fairly active and prices steady; light grades, $4.90@5.20; rough packing, $5.00@5.20; mixed lots, $5.05@5.20; heavy packing and shipping lots, $5.25@5.70. Cattle—Market strong; beeves, $3.40@5.00; cows, $1.90@3.00; stockers, $2.50@3.60. Sheep—Market strong; natives, $3.50@5.40; westerns, $4.75@5.25; lambs, $5.00@6.10.

Produce: Butter—Fancy Elgin creamery, 30@31c per lb; fancy dairy, 23@24c; packing stock, 13@15c. Eggs—Fresh laid, 19@21c per doz.; rehouse, 15@18c. Dressed poultry—Chickens, 9@10c per lb; turkeys, 10@12½c; ducks, 9@10c; geese, 8@9c. Potatoes—85@90c per bu; sweet potatoes, $2.50@4.00 per bbl. Apples—Choice, $2.35@2.75; per bbl. Cranberries—Bell and cherry, $9.00 per bbl; bell and bugle, $9.50.

New York.

NEW YORK, Feb. 20.

Wheat—Quiet; No. 1 red state, 92@92½c; No. 2 do, 90½@90¾c; March, 89¾c do April, 90⅞c. Corn—Steady; No. 2 mixed cash, 60½c; do February, 61c; March, 59¾c. Oats—Dull; No. 1 white state, 42½@43c; No. 2 do, 40c; No. 2 mixed March, 38⅛c. Rye—Dull and unchanged. Barley—Nominal. Pork—Dull; mess, $15.00@15.12½ for 1 year old. Lard—Dull; April, $8.04 March, $8.08.

Live Stock: Cattle—Dull and lower; common to very choice steers, $4.10@5.50; bulls and dry cows, $2.25@3.75. Sheep and Lambs—Firm for choice stock; dull and weak for common; sheep, $4.00@7.00; lambs, 5.00@7.50. Hogs—None offered alive.

What Am I To Do?

The symptoms of Biliousness are unhappily but too well known. They differ in different individuals to some extent. A Bilious man is seldom a breakfast eater. Too frequently, alas, he has an excellent appetite for liquids but none for solids of a morning. His tongue will hardly bear inspection at any time; if it is not white and furred, it is rough, at all events.

The digestive system is wholly out of order and Diarrhea or Constipation may be a sympton or the two may alternate. There are often Hemorrhoids or even loss of blood. There may be giddiness and often headache and acidity or flatulence in the pit of the stomache. To correct all this if not effect a cure try *Green's August Flower*, it cost but a trifle and thousands attest its efficacy.

90 998y1n2eow

The people as a mass seldom make mistakes. This accounts for the large demand for Dr. Bigelow's Positive (cough) Cure. It has given such perfect satisfaction that some druggists offer an imitation on which they make a larger profit. Beware of Both the imitatation and the druggist, both will cheat you. The genuine is sold by Tillson & Hayden and will promptly and safely cure coughs, colds and all throat and lung diseases. Price 50 cents. 4.

Paine's Celery Compound

CURES Nervous Prostration, Nervous Headache, Neuralgia, Nervous Weakness, Stomach and Liver Diseases, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, and all affections of the Kidneys.

WEAK NERVES
PAINE'S CELERY COMPOUND is a Nerve Tonic which never fails. Containing Celery and Coca, those wonderful nerve stimulants, it speedily cures all nervous disorders.

RHEUMATISM
PAINE'S CELERY COMPOUND purifies the blood. It drives out the lactic acid, which causes Rheumatism, and restores the blood-making organs to a healthy condition. It is the true remedy for Rheumatism.

KIDNEY COMPLAINTS
PAINE'S CELERY COMPOUND quickly restores the liver and kidneys to perfect health. This curative power, combined with its nerve tonics, makes it the best remedy for all kidney complaints.

DYSPEPSIA
PAINE'S CELERY COMPOUND strengthens the stomach, and quiets the nerves of the digestive organs. This is why it cures even the worse cases of Dyspepsia.

CONSTIPATION
PAINE'S CELERY COMPOUND is not a cathartic, it is a laxative, giving easy and natural action to the bowels. Regularity surely follows its use.

Recommended by professional and business men. Send for book.

Price $1.00. Sold by Druggists.

WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO. Prop's
BURLINGTON, VT.

SANTA CLAUS SOAP LEADS ALL OTHERS
FOR PURITY & EFFICIENCY
IT SAVES CLOTHES
IT SAVES TIME
IT SAVES MONEY
SANTA CLAUS SOAP
N. K. FAIRBANK & Co CHICAGO
SANTA CLAUS SOAP is sold by all Grocers at 5 cents a cake.

FOOTE
—o—
THE DRUGGIST.

PAINT
By using COIT & CO'S ONE-COAT BUGGY PAINT Paint Friday, run it to Church Sunday. Eight Fashionable Shades: Black, Maroon, Vermilion Blue, Yellow, Olive Lake, Brewster and Wagon Greens. No Varnishing necessary. Dries hard with a "shine." One Coat and job is done.

YOUR BUGGY
Tip top for Chairs, Lawn Seats, Sash, Flower Pots, Baby Carriages, Curtain Poles, Furniture, Front Doors, Store-fronts, Screen Doors, Boats, Mantles, Iron Fences, in fact everything. Just the thing for the ladies to use about the house

FOR ONE DOLLAR

COIT'S HONEST
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RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN R. R.

TRAINS GOING EAST.

No. 6, Atlantic Express	3:10 A.M.	A
" 8, Clinton Ex., arrive 6:47, leave	7:02 A.M.	C
" 4, Denver "	10:52 A.M.	A
" 2, Marshall'n Ex., ar. 2:05, leave	2:20 P.M.	C
" 8, Limited Ex.	4:46 A. M.	A

GOING WEST.

No. 5, Pacific Express	2:06 A M.	A
" 1, Marshall'n Ex., ar. 12:25, leave	12:45 P.M.	C
" 8, Denver Express	3:42 P.M.	A
" 7, Clinton Ex., arrive 7:42, leave	7:57 P. M.	C
" 7, Limited Ex.	10:37 P. M.	A

Freight trains are allowed to carry passengers as follows:

EAST BOUND.

No. 46,	7:50 A.M., bet'wn Sterling and Turner.	C
" 34,	3:00 P.M., " Clinton and M Park.	C
" 18,	9:07 P.M., " " " Cortland.	A

WEST BOUND.

No. 35,	6:47 A.M. bet'wn Rochelle and Clinton.	C
" 17,	9:30 P.M., " Cortland " "	C
" 45,	2:05 P.M., " Turner and Sterling.	C
" 19,	5:34 P.M., " " " "	C

A Daily.
C Daily except Sunday.

H. E. HAND, Agent.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL R. R.

GOING SOUTH.

Passenger†	11:05	A. M
Passenger†	3:15	"
New Passenger†	5:57	P. M
Freight	6:00	"

GOING NORTH.

Passenger	2:15	P. M
Passenger‖	1:30	A. M
New Paassenger	6:15	"
Freight	6:20	"
Freight	11:05	A. M.

†Daily except Sunday
‖Daily except Monday]

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NORTH DIXON.

SOUTH BOUND:

No. 1, Passenger	11:00 A. M.	A
No. 3, Passenger	3:05 "	A
No. 5, Mendota Passenger	5:52 P. M.	A

NORTH BOUND.

No. 4, Passenger	6:20 A. M.	A
No. 2, Passenger	2:22 P. M.	A
No. 6, Passenger	1:35 A. M.	B

A Daily except Sunday.
B Daily except Monday.

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MR. BENONI'S STORY.

"This is Mr. Benoni," said my friend Dr. Banks, as a sudden turn in the gravel walk brought us almost face to face with a man seated on a rustic bench. "Mr. Benoni is a friend of mine, and is here on a visit." This last was said by way of introduction in Mr. Benoni's hearing, he having risen and advanced towards us. He was tall, proportionately broad, and his steel gray hair framed an intellectual face. "Mr. Benoni," continued Dr. Banks, when we had sauntered up to the bench and seated ourselves, "loves nature. I venture to say that two hours before we were stirring he was wandering through the garden listening to the voices of the morning."

"Yes," said Mr. Benoni, "I was out early this charming morning; and where could one enjoy it more fully than in this beautiful garden? Your friend"—addressing me—"made a fortunate choice when he selected this site for a country place. One can roam for hours without tiring through the spacious grounds. Dr. Banks understands me. He knows that I love to commune with nature, and he often leaves me undisturbed in the solitude of some shady retreat. There is but one objection to the place, and that objection arises through the doctor's own fault. I speak frankly and without reference to yourself—he has too many friends. The house is often full of them. He is constantly asking people to visit him, and those who come usually stay a long time. They interfere with my enjoyment of nature. When I have found a solitary nook where I can remain undisturbed, one of the doctor's friends appears in view—more than likely Mr. Arundel, who is seated yonder reading, and who seems to have a habit of getting in my way. When I first visited the doctor here, he did not have so many friends. But I suppose his constantly growing practice has brought him into contact with many people. I will not be so selfish as to wish that he had been less successful. But I am growing old now, inclined to be querulous, and have been here so long that I regard the place somewhat as my own. Hence my frankness. I love the doctor—he is the only man I love—for only he, the birds and the flowers understand me."

Dr. Banks had been listening with a good natured look to Mr. Benoni's strictures on his liberality. "Benoni," he said, "I am sure my friend is another man who will understand you, if you will tell him your story. He has traveled much, seen much and read much, but I am quite sure he has never had or heard of a stranger experience than yours. He is my best friend—in strong sympathy with all my thoughts and opinions; and I am convinced that as I understand you, so will he."

Mr. Benoni looked at me earnestly, and then bowed his head meditatively. Looking suddenly up again and pointing to a lily which rose majestically yet gracefully above a bed of flowers, he said: "That lily brings vividly before me a form of grace and a face of beauty—the form and face of my dead wife. I hold the doctor dear above all other men, because he knew her and remembers her beauty. I love nature, because in all that is beautiful in nature I can see her. Hence I love solitude, because in solitude I can best commune with what is most beautiful in nature.

"No one who never knew my wife can appreciate the shadow which her death has cast over my life, or form an idea of the grief and despair which since then has entered my heart. We had known each other since childhood, for we had grown up together. Our parents' houses were adjoining. We romped together with the children of the neighborhood. In those childhood games I assumed a kind of protectorate over her, and in those disputes in which children's sports not infrequently end I took care that she was never wronged. I remember especially one occasion when I was her champion. As a child, already Alice had a profusion of black hair. In the days when we played those romping games it was bound by a single ribbon, from which it fell over her shoulders and back. When she ran, her motions were grace itself. Her cheeks glowed with excitement, and her hair streamed in the breeze. One day a boy, who was running after her in one of our games, in his eagerness to catch her, instead of waiting till he gained on her sufficiently to grasp her arm, caught her streaming hair. The check was so sudden and so rude that she fell with a sharp cry of pain. What followed I cannot tell of my own knowledge. Lookers on told me that I threw myself upon the boy, and that a short but severe fight ensued—short because my blood was up—and I soon felled him. That incident drew Alice and myself closer to one another, and our friendship soon became proverbial among our companions. And so our childhood passed, and she entered upon lovely maidenhood and I upon youth. The promise of her beauty as a child was more than fulfilled; the loveliness of her face harmonized with the maidenly grace of her form. In her childhood I had been her protector, bnt now it seemed as though I relied more upon her than she upon me; for I laid all my hopes and ambitions before her, and sought guidance of her. She would listen to me with tender interest, and advise me gently yet firmly.

"Soon another bond of sympathy sprang up between us. We had in common a love for beautiful music. The parents of both of us were musical, and as children already we had received lessons on the piano. But in those days we were more interested in our childish games. As we grew older, however, and more serious, and our emotions deeper, music gained a strong hold upon us. Not only did we hear the compositions of the great masters performed at concerts, but we played arrangements of them as duets on the piano. Thus we grew more and more familiar with them, until we knew them note by note. When we could play them technically correctly we tried to penetrate into their deeper meaning. It was then I began to discover the poetry of Alice's nature. Beauties which would have remained hidden from me she discovered, and for the interpretation of every composition she had numerous poetic suggestions. And so we often reveled in a wealth of beautiful sound. Yet we were quite unconscious of the bond of sympathy which united us until there came a time when we thought we should be obliged to part—for the first time since early childhood. Alice's parents had decided to take her to Europe for a year or two, in order that foreign travel might complete her education. I remember, as if it were but yesterday, the afternoon when she told me of our approaching separation. She spoke of it with mournful tenderness. I could say nothing. But I had a language better than speech in which to express the emotions which welled up as she spoke. There is an impromptu by Schubert, which has been aptly entitled the 'Elegy.' It is a mournful melody, floating over a softly flowing accompaniment, like the voice of a lonely spirit over the water. Gently I drew Alice to the piano, and seating myself at the instrument, intoned the 'Elegy.' Swayed by a feeling which I could not define, I played with the deepest expression of which I was capable. As the last notes died away hot tears fell upon my hands. I looked up into Alice's face. She was weeping. Flushed with the heat of sudden passion, I clasped her to my heart and kissed her. A moment later a thrill of joy passed through me as her lips touched my brow. Releasing her, I knelt before her. She laid her hands upon my head as though in blessing. Not a word had been spoken, but our stories had been told—we loved one another.

"Alice did not go to Europe. Our parents were not opposed to our union. Indeed, they had expected such an event, though not so soon. Still, they had so familiarized themselves with the idea, that, when our love for one another was made known to Alice's parents, the trip to Europe was abandoned. We were not, however, to marry until the lapse of two years, when I would be 22 and she 20. Fortunately my parents were well off, and it was not necessary for me to earn my own living before I could marry Alice. All the same, I was ambitious enough to work hard at the studies which were to fit me for the legal profession, a course in which she encouraged me. Need I tell how happily those two years passed? Of our loving exchange of confidence? Of the trust we reposed in one another? The sweetness and beauty of Alice's character became more and more apparent to me; and when, two years after our engagement, we were united in marriage, it seemed to me as if the climax of happiness had been reached. As I stood at the altar to receive her, and she came up the aisle clad in white, her face calm yet radiant, I could not but feel that I was receiving an angel into my life. Nor was I mistaken. But I had been mistaken when I had thought that the climax of happiness had been reached on our wedding day; for every day of our married life brought new happiness. Alice's face often wore that calm yet radiant expression it had worn on our wedding day. Her lips often seemed to me about to part in a smile of happiness. When her face wore that expression of quiet rapture it was loveliest to behold. I see it rising before me now! I put out my hands to touch it! It has vanished! Ah! it was but the vision of a spirit! For, alas! Alice is no more. Three years of ever increasing happiness, and then came a tragedy all the more terrible for the bliss which had preceded it. Ah, bitter memory of the hours of agony I passed at her bedside! Alas! will time never assuage the despair, the agony, of that hour when they told me her eyes had closed in death? I charged them with lying to me; for, as I looked upon her face as she lay there so still, her lips, as so often before, seemed to me about to part in a smile of happiness. Is it a wonder that, when they came to bear her away to the tomb, I stood like a wild beast at bay before her coffin and dared them to approach? Seized, overpowered by superior numbers, it was only when they threatened to force me to remain guarded in that room that I desisted in order that I might be allowed to follow her remains to the tomb, and there be suffered to gaze upon her features. Fools, to think her dead! I knew better than they. Would her lips still seem about to part in a smile of happiness if she were dead and lost to me? I felt that when, at the moment which others would think to be the moment of my final parting from her in the tomb, I called her by name, she would awaken from her trance and clasp me to her bosom and return with me once more into the air and sunshine. At last that moment came. The dreary cortege had reached the tomb, the heavy portal had been thrown back, and they had borne the coffin into the sepulcher, and placed it upon the catafalque. I stepped forward to take what the fools who had brought her there thought would be my last look at her. As I approached her I saw the dear familiar look of quiet rapture come over her face. her lips seemed about to part in a blissful smile, and I was sure I saw a slight tremor of the hand nearest me. I could not control my feelings. "Alice! Alice!" I exclaimed. and rushing to the side of the coffin, I raised her and clasped her to my breast.

"'He is mad!' I heard one of those behind me exclaim. A moment later I was seized by strong arms. I struggled with the strength of desperation. It availed me nothing. I was dragged from the tomb. I heard the clangor of the portal closing upon my beautiful wife. Then I lost consciousness,

"When I became conscious I found myself lying on my bed at home, surrounded by members of my family. The family physician was feeling my pulse. My face must have worn an inquiring look, for he said, soothingly:

"'You must remain here quietly for a while. You have been very ill. It is two weeks since you were placed unconscious upon this bed.'

"'Where is she?' I asked.

"'She? Who?'

"'Alice! My lovely Alice! Where is she?'

"The physician turned to the bystanders, and shrugging his shoulders tapped his forehead with one of his fingers.

"'Wretches!' I cried, raising myself in bed, 'you know not what you have done. You have left her alive in the tomb. I saw her hand move just before I clasped her to my breast. No power in the world can hold me back now. I will open the portal of that tomb or die in the effort!'

"The bystanders looked at the physician.

"'The exertion may be fatal to Mr. Benoni,' he said. 'On the other hand, this excitement surely will be. Besides, you tell me that in the tumult attending his removal from the coffin the lid was not closed. That can be done, and Mr. Benoni at the same time become satisfied that his imagination has played him false. It may have a wholesome effect upon him,' was added in an undertone.

"To get in readiness to start, to enter a carriage, drive through the town and into the cemetery, occupied barely an hour. Yet, when we drew up in front of the tomb, it seemed to me as if years had elapsed. What wild fancies whirled through my brain during that dreary drive—my beautiful Alice rising in her coffin; stretching out her arms into the awful darkness of the tomb and piteously calling my name; calling it still as she gropes her way along the damp walls to the portal; shrieking with despair as she finds it closed; tearing her flesh from her fingers in her frantic efforts to loose the iron lock and free herself; groping her way once more along the damp walls only to find herself again at the unyielding portal; mad with famine, beating her head against the cruel iron; in the agony of insanity tearing out handfuls of her raven hair; in the last desperation of madness grasping the lock again and falling with a moan lifeless against the portal! Do you wonder that beads of perspiration were on my brow when we reached the tomb? I snatched the large key from the hand of one of my relatives who had accompanied me, turned it in the lock and pushed back the portal. It opened slowly for a few inches. Then something impeded it. Almost frantic, I called upon those who had come with me to summon all their strength. With a great effort we made the portal yield enough to admit me. I rushed through the opening. When barely in the tomb I stumbled and fell. As I fell, I clutched about me, and felt one hand close upon an arm. The others had followed me. They dragged me out, my hand still clutching that arm. What was it they drew out after me? Alice? Oh, horror! Let me not call that hideous, distorted vision of her by that name! 'Villains,' I shrieked, as I gazed upon her lacerated, bleeding form, 'you are her murderers—you who dragged me from her side and closed the portal of this tomb upon her!'"

Mr. Benoni buried his face in his hands, and I saw that he was trembling with excitement. Dr. Banks beckoned to Arundel. The latter approached, and without further order took a seat beside the narrator. As Dr. Banks and I walked away I asked: "Are you not afraid to leave him with only Arundel to look after him?"

"No. Benoni is not a raving maniac. Indeed, he is one of the most tractable inmates of my asylum, and Arundel is a trusty keeper."

"Has his story no foundation of fact? Is it all the offspring of his diseased mind?"

"There is foundation for much of it. Benoni's wife was a beautiful woman named Alice Mowbray. They had known each other since childhood, and their union was singularly happy. Three years after their marriage she died, during the typhus epidemic here some twenty-five years ago. Her death unsettled his reason. He would not believe that she was dead. In the tomb he insisted on being allowed to see her face again. For fear of maddening him they complied with his wish and opened the coffin. It was then his mind gave way. He clasped his wife's dead form to his breast, and had to be removed by force. He has been hopelessly insane since then, his insanity taking the shape of a fixed idea that some time after his wife's death, as the story he told you ran, the tomb was opened, and it was discovered that she had been buried alive. I had just opened this private asylum, and he was placed in my charge, and has been here ever since."

* * * * * *

Three years after I had heard Mr. Benoni's story I received, while I was traveling abroad, a letter from Dr. Banks, announcing the death of his patient. "You doubtless remember his wild tale," he wrote. "I have something to add. Day before yesterday the tomb was opened in order that the catafalque upon which his remains were to be placed beside those of his wife might be prepared. The coffin in which Mrs. Benoni's body lay when they closed the tomb, some twenty-eight years ago, was found to be open and empty. On searching the tomb they found near the portal portions of a skeleton, and, clutching the lock so firmly that they had to loose them by force, skeleton fingers."

Was Mr. Benoni afflicted with madness or gifted with second sight?—Gustave Kobbe in Frank Leslie's.

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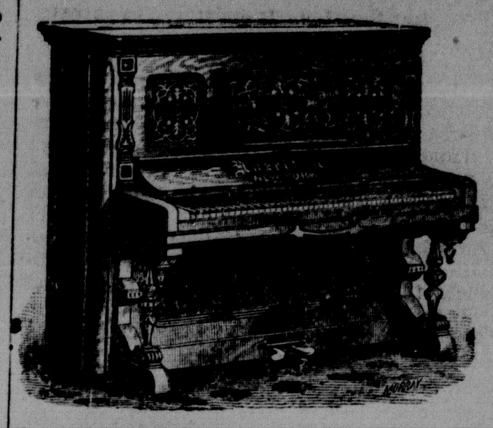

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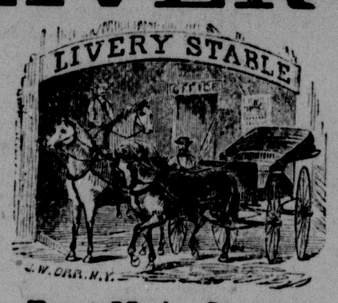

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